

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, 1884.

No. 51.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17th, 1884.

Hon. C. R. Masson has been appointed governor of Quebec.

Heavy failures are reported in commercial circles in Toronto and Montreal.

The republicans have carried the state elections in Ohio by 12,000 majority.

The bribery commission finally closed at Toronto on the 13th. No report has yet been made.

An order in council has been passed at Ottawa prohibiting sheep ranching in the Fort McLeod district.

An attempt was made lately to destroy the new parliament buildings at Quebec by dynamite. Two explosions took place and serious damage was done to the buildings, but no lives were lost, the workmen being at dinner.

The government offers \$1,000 reward for information regarding the authors, and all public buildings at Quebec and Ottawa are closely guarded. Judge Chauveau has opened an investigation.

The steamer Neptune has returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, having successfully explored Hudson's straits and visited Churchill and York Factory. Meteorological stations have been established at the most suitable points, and parties left in charge with twelve months' supplies. Very little difficulty was experienced with ice and the indications go to show that the straits and bay are navigable to steamers for five or six months in the year. Lieut. Gordon and Prof. Bell have proceeded to Ottawa to make their reports.

CALGARY, Oct. 16, 1884.

Crops good.

Weather fine.

A halfbred broke jail here recently and is still at large.

Roberts, jeweller, is leaving Calgary to start business in Edmonton.

The Royal hotel has changed hands. Martin & Dunne are the new proprietors.

The Grand Central hotel has changed hands. R. Ogburn is the new proprietor.

The North American Ranch Company are supplying the police force with fresh horses.

A party including Messrs. Sam Redson, Hayter Reed, Secretan and Herchmer have gone to the mountains.

BATTLEFORD, Oct. 17th, 1884.

Weather fine.

Business brisk.

T. P. Wadsworth is here.

Col. Irvine left for Carlton Monday to consult with Capt. White and Major Crozier in regard to establishing a police post at Carlton.

Treaty payments are in progress. Owing to competition prices are low. Sugar is selling for 12c per lb., shot for 10c, and other goods in proportion.

HUMBOLDT, Oct. 17th, 1884.

Weather fine.

Game plentiful.

Fred White, comptroller N. W. M. P., passed east to-day.

ELEANOR, Oct. 17th, 1884.

Judge Roleau passed east this morning.

J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian office, arrived from the treaty payments in the Victoria department of this agency on Thursday evening. Payments were made at Victoria, Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake and Lac la Biche, about \$3,350 in all being paid out. Everything passed off most satisfactorily. There was no fuss and no talk. Many of the Indians were not present, being employed in hunting at too great a distance to attend. Moose hunting was very good, the Wah-sat-now band having killed eight moose some days before he left. Fall fishing was going on at Beaver Lake, near Lac la Biche, and was fairly successful, but the Lac la Biche fishery had not yet commenced. Potatoes were a poor crop at all the points of payment. Grain was very good at Victoria. Wheat at Whitefish Lake was slightly touched with frost, the first time it was ever known. It was also touched at Lac la Biche, but not seriously. Mr. J. A. Youmans, of Whitefish Lake, had an excellent garden, untouched by frost. The Methodist mission school, of which Mr. Youmans is teacher, resumed operations at the close of the payments, it having been suspended on account of the roof having been blown off some time ago. There is a very heavy stock of goods at Lac la Biche this season, much more so than usual, the amount being fully \$50,000. Prices at all the payments were very low.

A train of Ad. McPherson's carts arrived on the south side on Friday evening, loaded with supplies for different parties, but principally the H. B. Co.

LOCAL.

R. McLELLAN has opened hotel at the Red Deer.

GRAIN in the lower settlement is turning out very well.

COAL OIL famine in town. The first carts are anxiously expected.

The lower ferry scow has not been running during the past two weeks.

The average attendance at the school during the past week was forty-five.

AN Indian was around town on Friday showing specimens of mica, which he had found.

J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian office, left on Friday to attend the treaty payment at Lac Ste Anne.

A. MILETTE arrived from Blackfoot crossing on Friday evening with 10,000 lbs. of bacon for the Indian department.

W. S. ROBERTSON is fitting up the building lately occupied as a hotel by F. Pagerie for use as a dwelling.

J. COLEMAN left for Calgary on Monday. He was accompanied by W. Henderson and another passenger.

THE H. B. store at Battle river is nearly completed. Colpman's store is included in the Indian reserve.

BLAKE & MCKAY's old land office has been fitted up for the winter by being lined inside with dressed lumber.

SEVERAL outfits got back from the treaty payments at Bear hill on Saturday and the remainder on Monday.

THRESHING is in progress all over the settlement. Every effort is being made to have crops threshed before snow fall.

OFFICE hours of the land office are from 8:30 a. m. until 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, when they are from 9:30 a. m. until 1 p. m.

E. LABOUCCAN arrived from Peace hills on Friday with a train of carts and wagons, and left at the same time for the western treaty payments.

MR. BAIRD goes to Fort Saskatchewan to-day, and accordingly there will be no morning services to-morrow in the Presbyterian church here.

MR. MCARTHUR arrived from Battleford on Friday of last week to join his brother, J. J. McArthur, D. L. S., in his work near Pigeon Lake.

BLANK forms for the granting of permits to cut hay on government land have been received at the land office here. No applications as yet.

A MEETING is requested for Tuesday evening next in the building formerly occupied by Sinclair & Co., for the purpose of organizing a boxing school.

FALL plowing is going on in all directions, every farmer being determined to turn over as much ground as possible, so as to get a good start in the spring.

THE auction sale of sundries under the Masonic hall on Saturday evening last was very well attended and was moderately successful. G. A. Blake auctioneer.

GENERAL stampede for the treaty payments in the west on Tuesday. Brown & Curry, J. A. McDougall & Co., Sinclair & Co., and the H. B. Co., all sent representatives.

THE telegraph line was down in the beginning of the week but started work again on Wednesday evening. The trouble was caused by Indians having torn the wire off the poles in the Blackfoot hills.

REPORTED that a great cave in occurred in the clay tunnel on the C. P. R. near the Columbia river lately, killing a number of the men employed. This is the second or third time that this tunnel has partly caved in.

LAST week's BULLETIN should have said that St. Albert mission threshed "1,900" instead of "1,300" bushels of wheat from 87½ sown. It should also have said that G. A. Blake took 2nd prize in potatoes of any kind with half a bushel of the white elephant variety.

MR. PARKER, brother of sergeant Parker, of the police force at Ft. Saskatchewan, arrived from Battleford on Monday last. Mr. Parker was laid up at Grizzly Bear during the snow storm of last week and found travelling from that point to Beaver Lake very heavy through the snow.

MINERS are busy during the present low water and fine weather, and are making good wages. Work is being carried on here at different places from Pointe Pie to Goose campment, a distance of eighty miles. The pay is from \$4 a day upwards. Late fall is the miner's harvest.

THE Manitoba Free Press of September 26th notes a parting entertainment given to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cowie at the residence of Captain Allen, St. Clements, Manitoba, on the eve of their departure for Fort Chipewyan at which post Mr. Cowie is a Hudson's Bay Company officer. Mrs. Cowie was lately Miss Maggie Sinclair, daughter of William Sinclair of the Lands Office, Winnipeg.

FRED ROSS, of Ross Brothers, returned from the treaty payments at Victoria, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake on Monday last. There was no excitement at the payments. The H. B. Co., I. G. Baker & Co., Sinclair & Co., Ross Bros., J. A. McDougall & Co., and two Lac la Biche traders were represented at the three payments. Goods were very cheap, the company taking the lead in cutting prices, with the result that they corralled the bulk of the cash. Quite a heavy snow fall occurred on Sunday before last.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR Dewdney arrived from the south on Tuesday evening, accompanied by his secretary. On Wednesday forenoon he received several callers and occupied the afternoon in hearing the requests of Pa-pa-stay-ow's band of Indians. On Thursday he proceeded to St. Albert, where he was accorded a public reception and was presented with addresses. He then went on to Riviere Qu'Barre, and saw the Indians there. Yesterday he intended to visit Enoch's band, on Stoney Plain, and return to Edmonton in the evening. He will remain at Edmonton during Saturday and Monday, and will leave for the south on Tuesday.

WHEN Mrs. S. B. Lucas, of Peace hills, returned from Aylmer, Quebec, this summer, she brought with her by way of experiment two hives of bees. The hives came through without any greater apparent mishap than a severe shaking up. But after their arrival only one or two attempts were made to get to work, and finally, without apparent cause both swarms died. What the reason was can only be conjectured, but it is supposed that they lost their queens and this with the shaking they received was too much for them. Mr. Lucas is not discouraged, however, and will try again when opportunity offers. There does not appear to be any reason why tame bees would not do well here as flowers are plentiful during a long season and the wild bee is common.

WHILE Messrs. McLeod and Sanderson were at Calgary early last week, a telegram from Battleford caused the whole of the available police force there to the number of 70 men, with their horses and two cannon, to be shipped by express train to Swift Current, destined for Battleford. Wild reports were in circulation as to the cause of the move, mostly to the effect that an Indian rising had taken place and that a number of lives had been lost. It is possible, however, that there was nothing in it but the increase of the force stationed at Battleford to 150 men, as was stated to be the intention some time ago. It is expected that the total force will be increased shortly, in view of which it may have been thought advisable to get the full number of men into the northern district before the cold weather set in.

G. SANDERSON and M. McLeod returned from Calgary on Monday evening, six days out. Mr. Sanderson was accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Simpson, and Miss Long, sister of George and Henry Long, of the Sturgeon. Roads were bad, considerable rain having fallen on the out trip and a foot of snow on Monday last week at McPherson's coulee. D. McDougall was still at Silver City. J. Brewster was blacksmithing in the mountains. V. Anderson was freighting in the mountains with a four-horse team, and W. F. Bredin was at the Columbia river. A younger brother of Mr. Bredin is on his way to Edmonton. Several carloads of fruit arrived in Calgary while Messrs. Sanderson and McLeod were there. In going out they caught up to A. D. Osborne, a Mr. Trask, representing U. S. oil capitalists, and M. McKinnon, at the Service berry creek. They had been at the Kneehill, fifty miles east of the Lone pine, inspecting a coal oil claim. Mr. Trask, who is an expert, was most enthusiastic over the find, and said that the company he represented would have machinery on the ground and be at work inside of two months. He would gamble that the first well sunk would yield 300 barrels a day. Mr. Osborne has sold the claim for \$25,000. The news created quite an excitement in Calgary, and Messrs. McVittie, Leeson, J. Bannerman and others struck out without delay to locate in the new oil region. Moulton, of the Royal hotel, has sold out. The H. B. Co. are occupying their new store up town. Groceries are cheap. Mr. McLeod purchased brown sugar at 9c and white at 11c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—A Bay Pony, having a white mark on the face and one white foot, branded "A. S." on shoulder. Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the animal at St. Joachim mission house, Edmonton.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME

AND

DINNER

Will be given the

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On the evening of

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1884] CAMPAIGN [1885

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The Weekly Free Press has from its inception held the lead in North West journalism, and for years past has enjoyed a larger circulation than than all other weekly papers in the Province and Territories combined.

Last year the cash in advance system was adopted which will hereafter be rigidly adhered to, and notwithstanding this the subscription list fairly bounded ahead, until at the present time, it is safe to say, the Manitoba Weekly Free Press has a larger circulation in proportion to the population of its constituency than any other paper in Canada.

The reasons for this are not far to seek.

As a NEWSPAPER it stands par excellence, missing nothing, whether Provincial, Territorial, Canadian or Foreign, of interest to the people of the great North West, having especial regard to the wants of the agricultural community.

Editorially, though the Free Press is a thorough believer in true Liberal principles, and an uncompromising advocate of their honest application in government, it espouses the cause of the North West at all times and under all circumstances, endorsing whatever is calculated to improve the condition of this magnificent country and to develop its great resources, and opposing whatever is inimical to its interests, regardless of personal or party consequences.

The market reports are prepared with the greatest care, with an eye single to accuracy.

The miscellany is selected with the object of pleasing and edifying every member of the household.

Altogether the Manitoba Weekly Free Press is just the paper that should be found in every English reading house in the Canadian North West, and being the largest paper published in Canada, is to its subscribers the best value obtainable for the price of its subscription.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE.

Enclose Two Dollars in a registered letter (writing name and post office as plainly as possible) and address it

FREE PRESS,

WINNIPEG,

Manitoba.

P.S.—Don't overlook the fact that those who subscribe earliest get most for their money, as Two Dollars pays from the date of subscribing until the end of 1885.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 18, 1884.

THE Prince Albert Times does not like the idea of the magnificent North-West being turned into an inebriate asylum. Surely it is better that it should be an inebriate asylum than an inebriate manufactory.

Wonder if Jamaica annexation will raise enough dust at next election to blind the public eye to the failure of the protective policy and the C. P. R. swindle? If so it will have served its purpose. Sir John has a great head.

THE democratic Toronto News says that the danger to democracy does not come from the uneducated class, but from intelligent and educated rascality. This may be true, but it is rather rough on democracy—puts it on nearly the same level as the effete monarchies and crumbling despotisms of the old world.

The crime of rape seems to be very common in Ontario. Not a mail arrives but chronicles one or more cases. The punishment is, or was formerly, death, but ten years penitentiary seems to be the maximum now. For the honor of Canada as a nation, if for no better reason, the extreme penalty should be revived, so that the names of the brutes may be promptly struck off the census returns.

The right of the North-West to parliamentary representation is being generally admitted by the eastern papers—conservative, reform and independent. No doubt at next session of parliament the requisite legislation will be passed. Wonder if the newly awakened interest in North-West affairs which is being taken by the prominent politicians has anything to do with this. Votes count if they are used properly.

WHEAT is 51 cents at Qu'Appelle on the C. P. R., and the same price on James River, Dakota. This represents a loss to the farmer. What are the protectionists of the two countries, who are so solicitous on the farmer's account about election times, going to do about it? The wheat raising industry is a most important one, capable of tremendous development. It requires protection. By all means let it have it.

The news from the Nile that general Stewart and party have been massacred and that light draught steamboat captains are in request indicates that matters are not going as smoothly as was expected. When the Canadian voyageurs left the expedition was looked upon almost as a holiday trip, but from present appearances they will have plenty of opportunity to show their mettle in the next three or four months.

THE Toronto World is at it again. It says: "It would be a serious mistake to waste millions on parallel and competing roads in the North-West. The true railway policy for the country's good does not lie in ruinous competition, but in government regulation of fares and freights, the latter especially." As a specimen brick of the ideas of North-West necessities prevalent in Ontario, the above is worth preserving and studying over—but not for any other reason.

DURING the meeting of the British association in Montreal, one of the members read a paper concerning a very curious animal (?) which is found in Australia, and which a friend of his had just discovered laid eggs and suckled its young. The learned gentleman delivered a long address upon it, and drew many important deductions from this new and remarkable discovery. It was not until the meeting of the association had broken up that the members tumbled to the fact that this discovery was as old as the hills, a picture of the animal and an account of its peculiarities being given in several school geographies.

PROFESSOR Goldwin Smith has been informing the universe as to the North-West—what it is and what it is to be. But if the learned gentleman's prophecies are no nearer correct than his alleged facts he must take second place to Wiggins. The fuel question troubles him. He says: "Of lignite there is plenty, but fire made of it will not keep in all night." No one can object to the professor calling Saskatchewan coal lignite if he so prefers, the price per ton remains the same; but unfortunately for his acquaintance with what he is writing about, the coal which underlies almost the whole province of Alberta will keep in all night, and answer every other purpose for which coal is required. The North-West lacks many things, but an inexhaustible supply of first-class fuel is not one of them.

BRANCH LINES.

Sir David Macpherson, our telegrams say, has a policy—the making of free grants of land as bonuses for the construction of North-West railways. The Toronto Mail also claims this policy as its own, while six months ago the Winnipeg Free Press and Sun announced it as theirs. Whatever the merits of the policy it has no lack of parentage. The genius which first discovered this great policy and gave it to a wondering world, whether that of Sir Macpherson, the Mail or the Free Press or Sun—which discovered that North-West land in its uncultivated and uninhabited state was not able to induce and support population, build railways, and fill the Canadian treasury at the same time—was certainly stupendous and to it all glory and praise and honor is due.

Four years ago the administration of which Sir Macpherson is a member, decided, in the plenitude of its wisdom, that in order to induce the construction of a line of railway across the North-West, it was a fair and equitable bargain to give the company constructing it a bonus of land, of money, of exemption from customs dues on material, of exemption from municipal taxation and exemption from competition for twenty years. At the same time the same rulers decided that to induce the building of other lines in the country it was necessary that they should be charged \$1 an acre for all the land granted to them, and that they should receive none of the bonuses or exemptions granted to the C. P. R. company, while the monopoly clause in the charter of that company placed all such roads that might be built in the position of mere branches of their line, and laid them at their mercy, to be squeezed out of independent existence whenever it should suit the great syndicate. Under such circumstances it was not wonderful that branch railroad building in the North-West did not proceed with lightning rapidity. The reason of such restrictions being placed upon the construction of branch roads is not far to seek. They were made at the time of the organization of the syndicate, when the great men who composed it felt as though their hands were large enough to grasp the world, when they intended that no one should run a locomotive in the North-West but themselves, when they were determined to build main lines and branch lines when and where they liked, and that not a road should run or a town should grow except at their bidding. But there have been developments in the past four years. They have found the world bigger and wiser than they thought it was. Capitalists of the present day do not snap eagerly at credit mobliser schemes as they did ten or fifteen years ago. The heads of the syndicate have been playing too stale a game to rope in funds for the carrying out of their too magnificent ideas. Instead of having Canada at their feet to-day, as they expected to have, they are mortgaged to Canada, with but little hope of redemption. They were compelled to mortgage themselves in order to build their main line, and have left themselves powerless to build branches, having neither money nor credit.

And yet to save the branch lines must be built. The huge mistake in the location of the line is now all too apparent. Let papers and politicians throw dust as they please they cannot blind the eyes of settlers to that point, and unless the road is to be a dead horse almost from end to end, branch lines must be built to carry that settlement into the fertile belt which obstinately refuses to go into the bare plains of the south, where railroad communication is already provided. This is why the price of land granted to branch railway lines is reduced from \$1 to ten cents an acre, and the demand of settlers in south-western Manitoba and in the eastern part of the territories for more railway communication comes opportunely as an excuse. It looks much better that this reduction should be made in response to popular demand, while the effect remains the same—namely that while the evil of monopoly in the ownership of the land is not reduced, if capital can be induced to construct branch lines, either by really independent companies or by offshoots of the syndicate, they can at any time be throttled by the latter and their effects appropriated, through the medium of the monopoly clause.

Of course if land grants are to be made to railway companies it is only reasonable that such grants should be free, if they are expected to be of any benefit, for the money paid out by the company for the land under the old regulation necessarily raised the price to the settler by just so much, and shortened the road as it did the purses of the builders by the same amount. But it has become a recognized fact on the other side of the line, and common sense reasoning everywhere endorses it, that unless in extreme cases, such as are not the proposed North-West branch lines, the evil of land monopoly thus created outweighs the good accomplished by the road. The country through which the road passes is mortgaged for its construction before it has become of value, and unless in special cases that mortgage is a permanent drawback to its prosperity. It is true that up to a certain, or perhaps indefinite, distance west—until the point is reached beyond which the necessary rate for the transportation of wheat to market prevents it from being raised for export at a profit—railroads were and are necessary to the development of the wheat raising industry and may profitably be allowed to precede settlement. But when that point is passed and the country is reached where, owing to the necessarily high rates of transportation it is impossible to raise wheat for export, and where the exports must take some other form, such as beef, pork or dairy products, the presence of a railroad is not a necessity to first settlement, and only becomes really necessary after the country is developed, when there is already traffic sufficient to make the building of the road pay. To mortgage such regions for the building of a railroad is to unduly retard their development, and injure their prospects. That the greater part of the Canadian as well as of the United States North-west is beyond the point mentioned, reckoned by present rates, the price of wheat now prevailing along the railroad lines is evidence.

It must be remembered, however, that independent railroads built in the North-West are at the disadvantage of the special privileges held by the C. P. R. company should they be brought into competition with it, besides being held at its mercy by the monopoly clause. If, therefore, independent or branch railways are to be built at all some special inducement must be held out. The question is, what inducement will be sufficient to counterbalance this disadvantage, to say nothing of giving extra inducements. In all fairness the North-West is entitled to be placed in a position that it shall have an equal chance with the rest of Canada for such extension of its railway system as its natural advantages warrant. The appropriation of its own lands for this purpose is hardly the fairness that as part of confederation it has a right to expect. The people of the North-West may be excused from falling down and worshipping this policy which is to provide them with railways at the cost of their own lands.

What the North-West has a right to and should demand, in the matter of railways, is that all artificial bars to the extension of lines should be removed by the removal of the monopoly and special privilege clauses of the syndicate bargain, and then no special inducements in the way of land grants would be required. For if the Manitoba North-Western and the Manitoba South-Western could be built under the circumstances under which they were there is nothing to induce the belief that were all restrictions removed these and other railways would at least follow settlement with all necessary rapidity without any bonus but a fair field and no favor. The North-West has no right to be burdened with the building of the C. P. R. and with the construction of its own branch lines as well, when every other province in Canada has been recompensed for expenditures made on any branches of that road.

The North-West has another legitimate claim on railway construction by Canada which should be pressed. Twenty-five million acres of North-West land have been appropriated for the construction of a line which has been repeatedly asserted to be a national and not a local work. The North-West, with the rest of Canada, is mortgaged

for twenty-five, and twenty and twenty-two and a half millions more on the same account, for which the odd sections throughout the North-West are held as collateral. The North-West has been compelled to contribute so much towards the construction of a line for the national benefit, which is practically of but little special benefit to it. Has it not a just claim for national aid in the construction of a road which would be local in its nature, and of the greatest possible benefit, bringing the whole country within the range of profitable wheat culture—that is a road to Hudson's bay? The importance of this road to the North-West, like that of the C. P. R. to Canada as a whole—almost a vital necessity—would justify large aid being given to its construction, and while the North-West might justly be compelled to bear the heaviest part of the burden it has a right to large assistance from Canada. Or if there is no financial aid to be hoped for, at least it has a right to expect that every assistance in the way of legislative power shall be given to enable the work to be accomplished, and that its own lands shall be placed at its own disposal to aid the enterprise as its importance demands.

The North-West needs a Hudson's bay railroad and competing routes to the Atlantic seaboard a great deal more than it does branch railways, although the syndicate and Sir Macpherson's friends would no doubt prefer the latter on the terms announced. Let the people not be misled or blinded by the hope of securing mere temporary relief or benefit. Free trade in railways is what we need, and not that our lands shall be handed over to suckers of the octopus that now has the North-West in its grasp and will not fail to squeeze it as soon as its strength increases sufficiently. Now is the time to strike for relief from monopoly and for a Hudson's bay outlet. Let all our energies be concentrated on securing these objects, and once they are secured branch railways will be built in abundance to supply all wants, and no thanks to Sir Macpherson's heaven born policy of buying the North-West with its own lands.

THE national policy must be on its last legs. The Toronto World, one of its ablest champions, says: "The growing importance of North-Western interests is a special reason why the agricultural side of the national policy should be maintained at all hazards. If the present and future governments stand firm and resolutely hold the fort of agricultural protection, the overthrow of the N. P. will be indefinitely postponed." The World must have an abiding faith in the traditional gullibility of the farming community, but that, let the World remind itself, has passed into tradition, at least in the North-West. Even were North-west farmers the most gullible members of the most gullible class in the world, wheat at 51 cents a bushel under the benighted N. P., and no prospect of a rise from its assistance, would certainly open their eyes.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agents and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary, C. Snarple, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. F. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax N.S.

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THE LIEUT. GOV. AT ST. ALBERT.

A grand reception was accorded Lieut. Governor Dewdney by the clergy and people of St. Albert, on the occasion of his visit to that settlement on Thursday. On his arrival at Harnois Bros' farm, on the way out from Edmonton, about eleven a.m., he was met by a body of forty or fifty mounted men, and ten or fifteen teams, who formed an escort and accompanied his honor to his destination, at the bishop's palace. Flags without number were flying as all possible points. A large concourse of people, including his lordship, Bishop Grandin, the clergy of the mission, the sisters of charity with the orphans and school children under their charge, and some two or three hundred people of the settlement, with a few visitors from Edmonton, were assembled on the beautiful rising ground in front of the palace, and the bells were set ringing their loudest as the mounted party came in sight of the mission on the opposite bank of the Sturgeon. A more beautiful and picturesque scene could hardly be conceived, and the greatest interest prevailed.

On the arrival of the lieutenant-governor and escort at the palace Bishop Grandin, on behalf of the clergy, read an address in French, expressing loyalty to the government of which his honor was the representative, bidding him welcome to St. Albert and alluding to the work in which himself and fellow labourers were engaged, and the measure of success which despite all difficulties, had crowned their efforts.

His honor made a suitable reply in English, speaking of the pleasure which he felt at being able to visit this part of the North-West, and at the hearty welcome he had received, and in complimentary terms of the appearance of the mission and the work accomplished by the Oblate fathers and the Sisters of Charity.

An address in English, on behalf of the people of St. Albert, was presented by D. Maloney, expressing pleasure at the visit of his honor and loyalty to the authority which he represented; also drawing attention to the magnificent resources and special advantages of this part of the North West.

This address was quite unexpected by his honor, but nevertheless he made a pleasing extempore reply, which was received with applause. After the addresses had been presented and replies made his honor shook hands all around, and then, in company of the bishop, inspected the excellent garden of the mission.

Lunch was served in the refectory of the priests in the convent. Three tables were loaded with as much of the good things of the country as they would contain. At the head of one table sat his lordship bishop Grandin, on his right the lieutenant-governor and on his left Rev. Pere Leduc. At the other end Rev. Pere Lestane with Rev. Pere Remas, Rev. Mr. Howard, M. McCauley and others. The tables accommodated between thirty-five and forty persons, and were filled three times.

When lunch was concluded his honor was shown through the church and palace and expressed surprise and admiration at the work which adorned them being found so far beyond what is usually thought to be the limits of civilization. He was particularly impressed with the carving by bro. Brochart and Rev. father Ventigian of Bow river, consisting of a sideboard in the palace, two angels, one at each side of the altar, in the church, and a statue of the Virgin in the courtyard.

A committee of settlers, of which D. Maloney was chairman, then waited upon his honor and held an informal interview with him on matters of interest to the settlement, including the rights of certain settlers on land contained in Michel's reserve at the west end of the settlement. They requested that the local government purchase the bridge across the Sturgeon from the Mission authorities who now own it and make it free, and asked that contracts for the Indian supplies required in the district, especially flour, beef, and work oxen, be advertised here, so as to give residents an opportunity of tendering. His honor replied that in future in all cases under his control, where there was a reasonable probability that the needed supplies could be furnished in the district, tenders would be called for on the ground.

The orphanage under the care of the grey nuns was visited and an address in English presented by one of the girls, to which his honor made reply. Some excellent singing was given by the children. The public school next claimed attention. An address was presented by one of the boys and duly replied to. More singing was given in pleasing style by the children. His honor's attention was specially drawn to a son of chief Poundmaker, of Battleford, now attending school at St. Albert, who is a particularly fine looking Indian boy. The visit was concluded about four o'clock by all the children singing God Save the Queen. This ended the programme for the day.

Among the Edmonton people present were Mrs. Thomas Anderson, Mrs. W. L. Wood, Miss Marsh, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gauthier, Rev. Mr. Howard, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Munro, and M. McCauley.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

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THRESHING MILL, No. 3 SURPRISE.

8 horse-power, Pitt Movement.

GRAIN CRUSHERS, improved pattern.

CORD (self-binding) REAPERS.

REAPERS, MOWERS AND RAKES,

of latest improved styles and patents.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS

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GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT LOW

FIGURES.

A FEW LADIES' HATS ON HAND,

Which will be sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the,

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

FINE ALL WOOL SHAWLS,
BED QUILTS, Colored and white, splendid value,
BLANKETS, White and Gray, Cheap,
do Horse,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS
LADIES' WOOL JACKETS,
" " ROSE, all colors,
GRAY COTTON, Large Lot, All Prices,
WINCEYS in Brown, Black and Gray,
SHIRTS, all Wool,
" Unions,
" Cottons,
" Dress,
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS in endless variety.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MEN'S SUITS,	MEN'S PANTS,
YOUTH'S " "	" OVERALLS,
BOYS' " "	" JACKETS,
CHILDREN'S SUITS	YOUTH'S PANTS,
MEN'S OVERCOATS	" OVERALLS,
YOUTH'S " "	" JACKETS,
BOYS' " "	

Our Clothing is Splendidly Assorted and is being sold at Reduced Prices.

BOOTS!! SHOES!!

Large and varied stock in Ladies' Men's, Boys' and Children's.

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Hardware,
Crocery,
Hats and Caps, and
Groceries,

We are carrying full lines.

JNO. A. McFARLANE & CO.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

NOTICES.

LOST OR STRAYED from my farm on the north side of Sturgeon river, on Monday 15th inst., three cows giving milk and three calves—two steers and one heifer—of the following description: One large, well bred roan cow, branded V L on right hip, had bell on when lost; one cow light red, white back, no brand; one cow two years old, red, no brand. Two of the calves red and one red and white; calves not sucking. Any person finding the above animals will please milk the cows, and on informing the undersigned of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.—D. B. WILSON.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Stage leaves Calgary on Thursday morning June 12th and every alternate Thursday following until further notice. Makes close connection with the C.P.R. train leaving Winnipeg on the previous Monday morning. Leaves Edmonton Thursday morning June 19th and each alternate Thursday following. All express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Clause 122 of the Dominion Lands Act of 1883, 46 Victoria, chapter 17, enacts as follows: If any person knowingly and wilfully pulls down, defaces, alters or removes any mound, post or monument, erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this act, or under the authority of any order in council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall be punishable accordingly; and if any person knowingly and wilfully defaces, alters, or removes any other mound or land-mark, post or monument placed by any Dominion Lands Surveyor to mark any limit boundary or angle at any township, section, or other legal sub-division, lot, or parcel of land in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of such court—such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence. Any person transgressing this provision of the law will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor.—D. L. MACPHERSON, Minister of the Interior.

\$25 TO \$50 PER DAY can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE VICTOR Well-boring and Rock-drilling Machinery. We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The well-merited success which has crowned our efforts during the past few years, and with EXCELSIOR for our motto we are monarch of all in every country of the world. Our machinery is operated by either man, horse or steam, and works very rapidly. They range in size from 3-inch to 48 feet in diameter, and will bore or drill to any required depth. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of earth, soft sand and limestone, bituminous stone, coal, slate, hard pan, gravel, lava, boulders, serpentine and conglomerate rock, and guarantee to make the best of wells in quick sand. They are light running, simple in construction, easily operated, durable, and well known as the very best and most practical machine of the kind. They are endorsed by some of the highest state officials. They are also used extensively in prospecting for coal, gold, silver, coal oil and all kinds of minerals. And for sinking artesian wells and coal shafts, etc., they are unequalled. We also furnish engines, boilers, wind mills, hydraulic rams, horse power, back machines, cutting tools, portable engines, rock drills and machinery of all kinds. Good active agents wanted in every country in the world. Victor Well Boring and Rock Drilling Co., Ltd., Montreal, U.S.A. All Free Estimates. State in what paper you saw this.

GENERAL NEWS.

Britain threatens to chastise the Boers.
A German colony is looming up in Winnipeg.

The Scott act is to be submitted in Kingston, Ont.
Sutherland's mill, St. Boniface, was burned recently.

A linseed oil mill has been started in Winnipeg.

The Keely motor is now announced as an unqualified success.

Emigrant rates across the Atlantic have been reduced from \$10 to \$15.

Cyrus W. Field, of New York, has been taking in the C. P. R. country.

The Beaver line of steamers from Montreal will tie up after the present trip.

Saskatoon has a post-office, also Canmore, in the mountains, on the C. P. R.

The Winnipeg police raided a gambling house lately kept by one Bob Shaw.

Maine has declared for continued prohibition by a constitutional amendment.

Two of the Canadian contingent for the Nile deserted at Sidney, Cape Breton.

A smash up on the Canadian Pacific at Renfrew, Ont., caused \$75,000 damage.

Six Newfoundland vessels were lost in the September gales off the Labrador coast.

Halton, Ont., has voted in favor of a continuance in force of the Scott act in the country.

The North-West cattle ranching company will increase its capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

The C. P. R. Co. will erect two elevators of 400,000 bushels capacity each at Montreal.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are to be connected by an elevated railway run by an electric motor.

Thirty-seven horse thieves have been lynched near Virginia city, Montana, this season.

The French are exercising the right of search of English trading vessels in Chinese waters.

Rumoured that North-West Sheriff Chapleau is to be appointed deputy-minister of agriculture.

Christine Nilsson will sing for \$2,000 a night with travelling expenses paid, during the coming season.

Gaudaur has defeated Hosmer over a three mile course on Creve Coeur lake, near St. Louis, for \$500 a side.

Sir Charles Tupper is to act with the British ambassador in negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain.

The heads of the syndicate are supposed to be negotiating for the purchase of the Quebec North Shore railway.

C. P. R. traffic receipts show an increase, and Grand Trunk a decrease, compared with the same season of last year.

Bengal, India, is suffering from famine. It is evidently not the Indian wheat crop that is making American prices so low.

The South Piegan Indians, in Montana, charge a duty of ten cents per head on cattle passing through their reserve to the Canada line.

F. N. Gisborne, superintendent of telegraphs, has gone to Victoria to lay a cable from that city to point Agentos, Washington territory.

Prince Edward, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is to receive an annuity of \$50,000 a year—if the British parliament will grant it.

Cole, an informer in the Smythe murder case in Ireland, has recanted his evidence after the manner of Casey in the Meantarra murder trials.

The Calgary agricultural society had a pamphlet printed at the Herald office recently, and forthwith the Nor-Wester denounces it as a grit dodge.

On Sept. 26th a G. T. R. express train was ditched near Pickering, and three pullmans turned wheels up. Two of the pullmans were burned. No one killed.

Unemployed Australian immigrants are holding indignation meetings and denouncing those who induced them to leave the old country on false representations.

The C. P. R. is offering first class return tickets between Toronto and Regina, good for two weeks, for \$50; to Calgary for \$60, and to the end of the track for \$75.

D. A. Smith has donated \$50,000 to the Gill college, Montreal, in aid of the higher education of women. The grant has been accepted on the conditions imposed.

A first-class lunatic asylum is being ventilated in Montreal. A Mrs. Loman, confined in Longue Pointe asylum at the instance of her husband, turns out to be perfectly sane.

There is a Jewish colony in Winnipeg, some members of which recently lashed and feathered one of their number who kept a house of ill fame. Fifty Christians would not follow suit.

Mrs. E. T. Welton ascended Pike's Peak, Colorado, lately in company with a guide named Lamb. A snow storm came on as they were descending and the lady perished.

The Port Arthur Herald called Stillwell, editor of the Sentinel, a blackleg and other nice names. Stillwell sued for damages and was awarded \$500, but the jury disagreed as to who he was to collect the money from.

Hungary is becoming civilized. The funds of the state orphan asylums are being generally embezzled. But the embezzlers do not follow the Yankee example and come to Canada, they cut their throats and go elsewhere.

Mr. Gladstone has been stumping his Scotch constituency on the franchise bill and has been enthusiastically received. The Marquis of Salisbury is about to begin a similar tour, taking the opposite side of the question.

At a wake at Verona, near Kingston, Ont., some of the party who were drunk placed the corpse in a sitting position and attempted to pour whiskey down its throat. Ontario must be a nice place to live in and not much better to die in.

A man in Illinois had the breech block of a gun blown into his skull last spring, and the bones were broken so that a portion of the brain protruded. The metal was removed and the man has recovered; one of the most remarkable cases on record.

Bank robbers in Los Vegas, New Mexico, were tunnelling into the vault when they were discovered. One of the number was shot dead and at last accounts police were tearing open the tunnel, prepared to shoot the rest of the robbers like rats in a hole.

Herald, Battleford, Sept. 6: A band of horses for sale arrived recently from Ft. MacLeod. Two Swift Current stages are on the road. The new Roman Catholic church has a bell. The site for the jail and court house at Prince Albert have been selected by Judge Roleau. Mr. H. Smart was addressed, presented and dined on his departure for the east lately. Burke, McMartin, Reilly, Doupe and Drummond have finished their surveys and gone east.

The squabble between the Toronto publishing houses of James Campbell & Sons and W. J. Gage & Co. in reference to the right to publish a series of school books for the exclusive use of Ontario schools has resulted in the minister of education causing a series to be prepared. The plates of this series he will sell to publishers on conditions as to the price of books, and there will be no publisher's monopoly.

Herald, Calgary, Sept. 26 and Oct. 1: A Protestant cemetery is being acquired. The Methodist church has been presented with three lots by the owners of the town site. The Cochrane ranche has received 8,000 sheep from Montana. Thirty-five tons of coal for the barracks arrived by bull team. A Masonic hall is to be erected. The police captured a box containing nineteen fruit cases full of whiskey at Silver city.

Gazette, Ft. McLeod, Sept. 26: Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick last night. Treaty payments in the vicinity as follows: Bloods, 2,270 persons, paid \$11,560; Piegiens, 922, \$4,710. The Bloods decreased 319 since last payment and the Piegiens increased 34. An old Blood Indian named Wolf Collar scratched his jugular vein open with his finger nail while engaged in the medicine dance, and passed to his reward. Cattle are in good condition for wintering and there is plenty of water.

Times, Prince Albert, Sept. 5: The Saskatoon Sentinel is announced, Mr. Cooper, proprietor. The government dredge, in charge of Mr. Burbank, arrived at Prince Albert on Friday last and proceeded to Cole's falls. Mr. Burbank announces a channel cleared from Edmonton to Prince Albert. The steamer Marquis has brought up the plant of the steamboat company at Grand Rapids, that point being abandoned; freight will henceforth be brought from Medicine Hat, where the Northside is now lying.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Oct. 17th, 1884. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

Max. Min.

Saturday, 53 28

Sunday, 50 25

Monday, 46 41

Tuesday, 44 44

Wednesday, 45 31

Thursday, 46 29

Friday, 45 29

Barometer Friday, 27 415

NOTICE.—The undersigned has now for sale the best, better and engine of the following: one long at Pointe à Fox, together with some stoves, pitch, oil, and portable lamp, blacksmith's tools, iron cranked and bent etc., etc. Terms cash. STUART D. McLEOD, Edmonton, Oct. 11th, 1884.

INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Insurance Agent, representing the Commercial Union and Citizens Fire Cos., the London & Liverpool Life, and London Guarantee and Accident companies. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton, Alberta.

NOTICES.

LOST.—Between Cameron's store and Carey's a Gold Cuff Button. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the telegraph office.

ESTRAY.—The person who lost a cow sometime in April last may hear of her whereabouts on leaving a description of the animal at the BULLETIN office and paying for this advertisement.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE—making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

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OF THE

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NOVEMBER 1st, 1884.

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GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—Marriage Licenses can be obtained available for use by any minister on application to the Rev'd Canon Newton at All Saints church, or the Heimitage.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCAULEY.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN, cabinetmaker, begs to inform the public generally that he has returned from his trip east, and will be found at his usual place of business.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

LIVERY, FEED, & SALE STABLE.—FT. SASKATCHEWAN MAIL & STAGE LINE.—Good horses, good rigs, the best attention and moderate charges. Mailstage leaves Edmonton every alternate Tuesday morning, commencing June 17th, for Clover Bar and Fort Saskatchewan; returning leaves Fort Saskatchewan the following Wednesday morning; carrying passengers and express matter in connection with the Edmonton and Calgary Royal mail line. The undersigned are the Royal mail express agents at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan. JARVIS & STEWART.